



VCU Magazine
JUNE 1975





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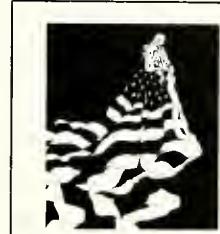
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Cover: The 1975 fashion show presented by the VCU Department of Fashion Design was a salute to this nation's two-hundredth anniversary. The bicentennial theme was depicted on programs designed for the show by Ms. Linda Kattwinkel, a communications arts and design major, for University Graphics. Ms. Kattwinkel's program design is reproduced on the cover of this issue of *VCU Magazine*. Please see story, page 2.



Declaration for tomorrow's fashion

Fashion design students declare
their creative independence



Kleibacker clenched the stage microphone in his right fist and waved the stack of cue cards in his other hand. Out in the crowded dressing rooms several dozen young models wiggled into slinky gowns. Others milled about the fifth-floor auditorium of Thalhimer's department store, waiting for the fashion-show dress rehearsal to begin.

"Pat, can you come out now?" asked Kleibacker, the well-known New York couture designer who was commentator for the April 25 show staged in Richmond.

"She's undressed now," shouted a frantic voice from the dressing room.

"Where's Eve?"

"She's not ready yet," bellowed another.

Kleibacker called a few more names, but none of the models was quite ready. Finally, a stunning, statuesque blonde in a red evening gown appeared at the head of the runway. She strode onto the stage, turned, and exited into the wings. One by one, as their names were called, the models—each wearing a couture creation by a senior in VCU's fashion design department—approached the lighted ramp.

"Make that dress move," barked Kleibacker, urging the yards and yards of silk crepe to float across the stage.

"Don't walk so fast. Turn," ordered the commentator between remarks about the garment and its designer.

Some of the student models glided gracefully, pirouetted, and disappeared as if on a cloud. Others hit the ramp with break-neck speed.

"You've got to look professional," snapped Kleibacker, demanding the same perfection from the models that he expected in the construction and fit of each garment shown.

After several trial runs, Kleibacker had whipped the show into shape, making it ready for the preview the following night to a full house of 600 of the fashion-conscious and the curious. The annual show is the culmination of two semesters in which students in VCU's fashion design program learn to turn their ideas into finished garments. The 80 fashions shown in this year's show were selected from 170 student designs by a panel of seven judges, each well-versed in fashion.

The theme of the 1975 fashion show, "Declaration for Tomorrow," was a salute to this nation's bicentennial celebration. Surprisingly, however, all of the garments exhibited were unmistakably *now*. The sophomore, junior, and senior creations ranged from ski suit to bathing suit, from knickers to evening gown, from sundress to raincoat.

The styles themselves were uncommonly conservative. There was only a sprinkling of bicentennial red, white, and blue. Instead, pastels and black were the choices in colors for fabrics as varied as cotton and Qiana.

Kleibacker, who was visiting professor in fashion design at VCU the entire spring semester, praised the student creations. "Some of the garments are very beautiful," said the respected designer, adding, "I would be proud to have some of them in my collection."

The presence of the nationally famous designer was a *succès fou* for Mrs. Otti Y. Windmueller, chairman of the fashion design department. She is a great admirer of Kleibacker—so much so, in fact, that she turned her senior course over to him so that the students could learn the techniques of couture design from the respected master of the bias cut.

Like Mrs. Windmueller, Kleibacker stresses construction and careful workmanship. "It's one



thing to see an idea on paper," he explains. "It's quite another to develop the idea into muslin. The next thing is learning how to cope with a fabric. What happens to it under the machine? What happens to it under the iron? These are the things that I stress and feel so strongly about."

During the three-year fashion design program, graduates must earn ninety-five professional credits. Sophomores not only study apparel design, pattern drafting, fashion illustration, clothing construction, and textiles, but also take courses in costume history and English literature. Junior students learn how to create ready-to-wear garments, as well as draping, millinery, and pattern development. Seniors concentrate on tailoring and haute couture.

The study culminates in the design studio course, usually devoted to creating beautiful evening clothes. The senior couture creations originate on paper as pencil sketches. As an idea is refined, it is drawn in india ink and fabric swatches are attached, thus becoming the "workroom sketch." Oftentimes, students render the designs in watercolors for their portfolios.

After it is on paper, the design is translated first into muslin. The unbleached cotton fabric is draped on a form which approximates the size of the woman who eventually will wear the gown. The muslin is precisely pinned on one side and lifted off the form. The lines are carefully transferred to muslin for the other side in order to assure symmetry. Allowing for a two-inch seam, the muslin is cut and basted by hand; now it is ready to be fitted on the model. After perhaps dozens of fittings, the muslin is ripped apart and used as a pattern. The lines of the garment are next traced onto fabric and again numerous fittings are tried on the body. After a perfect fit has been achieved, the garment is carefully sewn.



Seniors in the studio course translate their designs into muslin.



Mrs. Windmueller shows a student the detailed handwork on a garment in the apparel museum.

Kleibacker assesses the fashion design department at VCU "most favorably and with great enthusiasm." He much prefers that such fashion programs be conducted in colleges and universities where students get an academic background as well as professional training. It's important, he feels, for students to be able to express themselves.

"I try to tell these young students that one of the most creative things I do today is to *sell* the dress. I don't really find it that difficult to design the clothes; it is difficult to sell them," says Kleibacker, a graduate in journalism from the University of Notre Dame.

Elective courses in merchandising, retail operations, and display are being added to the department's offerings in the fall; previously, they had been taught in the School of Business. Like the evening classes available in beginning dressmaking, advanced dressmaking techniques, and flat pattern design, the new courses are open to nonmajors and the community. The addition of the three courses boosts the number offered by the fashion design department to nineteen.

Not all of the instruction in fashion design takes place in VCU's new Pollak Building. New York's Seventh Avenue, the women's apparel capital of the U. S., becomes the students' classroom for a five-day seminar held every other year. There they visit top-notch designers, see garment manufacturers, talk with representatives of *Women's Wear Daily*, and view the costume collection at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Well-known figures in the field of fashion also visit the campus each semester for lectures. Last November the innovative Peter Goldfarb, one of the nation's leading designers of children's wear, came to VCU to critique student designs in the pattern development classes. In February, Betsey Johnson, the superstar of the fashion world who pioneered many of the popular mod fashions—jersey T-shirts, tank tops, and the backless bathing suit-dress—came to the university and presented sixty of her fashions in a retrospective show.

The person responsible for the training of the sixty-six majors and the teaching by the six faculty members in the fashion design department is Mrs. Windmueller. During the ten years she has been chairman of the department, she has seen two of her dreams come true. Her first dream, and now a reality, has been the development of an extensive research file of clippings and publications related to fashion. The department subscribes to all of the major fashion magazines printed in English, French, and Italian, as well as to the industry's important trade papers. A student assistant maintains the clipping files and stacks of periodicals stored in a small room for those studying design and fashion trends.

Mrs. Windmueller's second dream-come-true has been the establishment of the department's own apparel museum. Located in crowded quarters on the fifth floor of the Pollak Building, the collec-

tion contains garments dating back more than a century. One interesting item is a shawl which nineteenth-century novelist Herman Melville purchased in the Orient and gave to his sister. In addition to period costumes bequeathed to the university, the museum has an impressive collection of garments by such important designers as Christian Dior, Norman Norell, Pat Sandler, Vera Maxwell, Harvey Berin, and Charles Kleibacker. Alumni of the fashion design program also have returned some of the garments created for past fashion shows. Students use the apparel museum to study construction techniques, detailed handwork, and fabrics, some of which are no longer made.

Although the fashion design program at the university has been in existence for approximately forty years, Mrs. Windmueller is only its second chairman. She received the responsibility in 1965, after having been associated with the university for more than a decade.

Her fashion career began in Hitler's Germany. Because she was Jewish, she was forced to drop out of school and go to work. She found a job as a dressmaker, first as an apprentice and later as a journeyman. In 1938 she left her homeland for the U. S. and came with her husband to Richmond. Although those were the Depression years, she managed to get a job doing fashion alterations. She saved her earnings of \$12.50 per week and bought fabric which she used in creating clothes for several private clients. The extra earnings enabled her to clothe herself. "I always tried to be well dressed, and I never cost my husband a penny," remembers Mrs. Windmueller.

While taking a course at what was then Richmond Professional Institute, Mrs. Windmueller learned of an opening in the fashion design department. She applied and took the job as a part-time instructor, continuing all the while to work toward her own degree in fine arts. "My teachers were my colleagues, and my

students were my classmates," recalls Mrs. Windmueller in flawless English laced with a German accent. She completed the requirements for her bachelor's degree in 1959 and continued teaching. Last year she was promoted to the rank of full professor.

Her talent and resourcefulness are evident as she talks about VCU's fashion program; her enthusiasm is infectious. Six years ago she returned to Germany where she learned a unique pattern-making system which she converted from metric measure into inches, feet, and yards. A modified version of the system is now used in teaching students how to make patterns. The department plans, however, to switch to the metric system, as will the garment industry, in the near future.

Once, while planning the New York seminar, the petite, stylish professor telephoned the showroom of Norman Norell, the dean of American designers. She pleaded, "My students think that couture is dead; please show them that it is not." Although gaining admittance to a designer's well-guarded workrooms is virtually unheard of, Mrs. Windmueller and her students were invited to Norell's showroom and to observe his tailoring and dressmaking procedures. A tour of the Norell workrooms has been on the students' New York itinerary ever since.

While the department has yet to produce any famous alumni in the highly competitive world of fashion, Mrs. Windmueller does indicate that fashion design graduates do find jobs in the apparel industry and in haute couture. Before becoming full-fledged designers, graduates usually need on-the-job training; they often begin as assistant designers, pattern makers, graders, sketchers, stylists, sample makers, finishers, models, or duplicate models. Some graduates choose to be self-employed, designing and restyling



With the help of visiting professor Kleibacker, a student is shown how to pin a garment to achieve a perfect fit.

for private customers; others freelance for one or more firms. Related areas in retailing attract those interested in working as fashion buyers, coordinators, or fitters in alteration departments. Others seek employment as museum curators, fashion reporters, costume designers, or consultants to the garment industry.

Even though the industry has been hard-pressed during the current economic pinch, Mrs. Windmueller does indicate that the fashion field has "strong potential." While jobs for designers—which usually begin around \$7,000 and can go as high as \$100,000—are scarce, opportunities in related areas are sufficiently available.

As one who knows the past ups and the present downs of the fashion world, visiting professor Kleibacker sees fashion design graduates finding careers as dressmakers.

"I foresee in this country a resurgence of the dressmaker, a term which the fashion industry has looked down upon. As I see it, the dressmaker in New York, in Chicago, in Richmond, wherever, might have a heyday again. If we can train these students to give some thought to fit and construction, they just might take over a good portion of the apparel industry through dressmaking," predicts Kleibacker.

A conversation with Kleibacker

VCU's visiting couture designer talks about the fashion world



Kleibacker

Charles Kleibacker is known as "the master of the bias," the cut he considers the most flattering to the majority of women. Because of his fondness for the bias, VCU's visiting professor of fashion design is compared to the late Madeleine Vionnet, the French couturiere who invented the cut in the 1920s. For Kleibacker this is a compliment; he considers her to be one of the greatest fashion designers of all time. Like Vionnet, Kleibacker cuts the fabric and sews it at an angle to the weave, which results in a dress that clings to the body and falls in soft, graceful lines.

Fashion authorities, who seldom agree even on hemlines, have acclaimed Kleibacker for his individuality and fine workmanship. The late dean of American fashion, Norman Norell, hailed him as among the handful of American designers "with their own creative looks."

Kleibacker's designs, which retail for \$425 to \$950, are painstakingly made, individually cut, and personally supervised. He believes in simplicity, fit, and comfort. His designs may be dramatic looking, but they are never flamboyant. He never chooses bold patterns or bright colors. He says he designs for the woman "who is very sure of herself. She wants a dress as a background, not a dress that will knock 'em dead." Among some of his famous clients have been Mrs. Richard Nixon, Mrs. Nelson Rockefeller, nightclub entertainer Hildegarde, ballet patroness Rebekah Harkness, and actress Diahann Carroll.

Not only does Kleibacker design custom-made garments for a private clientele, he also markets an expensive line of ready-to-wear to exclusive stores such as Bergdorf-Goodman and I. Magnin. In addition to his design business, Kleibacker is in demand as lecturer in fashion design at universities across the country. In addition to his current teaching duties at Virginia Commonwealth

University, Kleibacker has lectured at such schools as Pratt Institute, Minneapolis School of Design, Auburn University, Colorado State University, and University of Cincinnati. Occasionally he is a contributing editor to *Vogue*, one of the fashion industry's most influential magazines. The July, 1974, and the March, 1975, issues of *Vogue* featured Kleibacker's tips for couture sewing. The magazine articles were timed so as to coincide with his appearances for *Vogue* at major stores in New York, Seattle, Pittsburgh, Boston, Denver, and Portland, Oregon.

During the spring semester Kleibacker commuted between New York and Richmond, where he taught a course in couture design to VCU's seniors in fashion design. Despite his hectic schedule, he found time to talk with *VCU Magazine* about the current world of fashion.

What is haute couture?

"*Haute couture* really means custom-made clothes. The woman who is buying from one of the couture houses in Paris goes in and looks at a large collection of clothes, shown on models which approximate a size eight. The customer decides which of the garments she might like, and then she works with a *vendeuse*, or a salesperson, who assists her in selecting the right color and advises her on how the garment will be meaningful in her wardrobe. Then measurements are taken, and the customer returns for at least three fittings.

"We don't have too much of that in America," acknowledges Kleibacker, rubbing the graying whiskers on his chin. The word *couture* is often misused in this country, he says, pointing to the so-called couture lines sold in stores around the country by such designers as Norman Norell, Halston, James Galanos, and Pauline Trigère. Such clothes, he explains, are very expensive and carefully produced, but they are not clothes made to measure; they are shipped in multiple sizes, and the stores are left to do the alterations.

Kleibacker's devotion to the bias cut is exemplified in an elegant, but understated black dress.



Kleibacker's dramatic mood is expressed in a hand-beaded fringe dress covered by a silk chiffon float.

Is haute couture dead?

"No, I don't think it is dead, but it is having its struggles. Going back to the mid-1950s when I worked at the House of Lanvin in Paris, we had thirteen workrooms; when I went back two years ago, Lanvin had only four workrooms. Lanvin still exists as a couture house, as do Dior, Saint Laurent, Givenchy, and Madame Gres. But other than Mme Grès and Chanel, most of the Paris houses now sell ready-to-wear."

"Stores in New York that once had great custom salons—Bergdorf-Goodman, Bonwit Teller, and Saks Fifth Avenue—have all closed them. Andrew Goodman [president of Bergdorf-Goodman] tells me that the expense just became prohibitive."

Despite the decline of high fashion in America, Kleibacker expresses the belief that there will always be women who have the wherewithal and the inclination for fine clothes. However, he does admit that such women are not as abundant as they once were.

Is Paris still the fashion center?

"Yes, but it's not quite the center it was during the 1950s. Even for the ready-to-wear collections, the press, the buyers, and the merchandising people of the world still go to Paris."

Are there still individuals such as Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis who set style?

"At the moment Mrs. Onassis doesn't really set style, although she did to a great degree for a number of years. I don't think she is particularly interested in setting style right now. There are women who do influence fashion, but this has lessened. Certainly, people like Gloria Guinness [a New York socialite] and Mrs. William Paley [on the best-dressed list since 1940 and wife of the CBS board chairman] still set style."

What influence do the movies and female entertainers have in setting style?

"The movies have a big influence; however, from my experience with female entertainers, I would have to say that it is difficult to make them look really great in clothes. They often have very peculiar ideas about style and taste."

Kleibacker singles out the movies *The Great Gatsby*, *Dr. Zhivago*, and *Chinatown* as among those which have influenced women's fashions. He also says that the Metropolitan Museum's recent retrospective show of clothing worn in famous films is influencing designers on New York's Seventh Avenue right now. "Those clothes, for the most part, were very fluid, fitted very close to the body, and were very biasy in feeling, and that is the current trend in fashion," says VCU's visiting professor of fashion design.

What is the difference between a style and a fad?

"I think the difference is in how the garment has been produced and how it has been fitted. If it has been carefully produced and beautifully fitted, I think it stays in style. If it has been thrown together and is gimmicky, it often becomes a fad."

How well-dressed is the American woman?

"By and large, well dressed, because American manufacturers do such a fine production job. The French have great know-how in accessorizing and making something look enormously stylish, but probably, as a nation, we're the better dressed."

To what do you attribute the revival of interest in home sewing?

"More and more women are sewing for themselves because it is more economical. Women are also going into the stores and finding that the quality of the ready-to-wear is not what it once was. And again, there is an interest in this

country in expressing oneself, in being creative, and in working with the hands.

"Another important factor is the availability of fabrics. Five or six years ago textile manufacturers wanted to sell their quality fabrics only to the garment industry. Because the industry has been buying less fabric, manufacturers are now happy to sell their fabrics over the counter. Fabrics that once were available only to designers like Halston, Donald Brooks, and Oscar de la Renta, are now also available to the woman who sews for herself, which gives her an added incentive."

How has the current downturn in the economy affected the fashion industry?

"Women who like fine clothes seem to be the ones who have money in spite of a recession; so, I think that those of us who are selling expensive clothes will have a chance. In America we do such a great production job on inexpensive clothes that I think they have a chance. Now, the in-between clothes are the ones in which the quality has disappeared. As people begin to realize this, those clothes are going to have a really difficult time during the recession."

What's your reaction to Mrs. Gerald Ford's saying that she was not buying couture clothes?

"I'm very concerned with Mrs. Ford's saying that she's not buying any really good clothes. As I understand it, she went out and bought some fifteen medium-priced dresses. Alright, fine. But are people like Norell, Galanos, Trigère, and myself to be forgotten by Mrs. Ford?

"I wish Mrs. Ford would set an example and buy some medium-price clothes that could be used for a number of occasions. But, I also wish she would buy some important-looking clothes for very important occasions. I don't necessarily mean the most expensive custom-made clothes, but I do mean clothes in

Kleibacker gives an evening gown in black silk crepe the highest possible turtle neck and a hand-print splash of color.



beautiful fabrics—clothes that fit beautifully. I wish she would wear these clothes over and over again. I don't understand the thinking, possibly of Mrs. Ford, and I know firsthand of Mrs. Nixon, that they can't be seen twice in the same dress.

"I think the First Lady could set a great example for the country by buying things of quality rather than quantity and using these products over and over again, whether it be a dress, a lamp shade, or whatever. If we take quality out of this country, I wonder what will happen to us."

What influence will the feminist movement have on what women wear?

"I think it can have a strong effect and probably a very good one. I think the fact that the corset is gone is great. Maybe the women's liberation movement had something to do with that. The fact that clothes today are more fluid, easier, and much more feminine might have gained an added impetus from the feminists. The fact that the women's movement may get salaries more equalized, giving women more money to spend, can't help having a very positive affect."

Do you foresee women having greater professional opportunities in the heretofore male-dominated fashion industry?

"The fashion industry has been a male-dominated profession for very good reasons. If a woman can be objective, then she has a chance of becoming a successful fashion designer. There are some eminently successful women designers—Mme Grès in Paris, for whom I have an inordinate admiration, and Pauline Trigère in this country. However, too many women designers really think in terms of their own figures and figure faults. So, they wind up designing very safe, wearable, but unimaginative clothes.

"A man can be far more objective and more of a salesman to a woman. A lot of clothes are sold through the personal appearances of designers

at stores around the country. A man has a fresher eye. To the woman who gives him ninety different things she can't wear—'I can't wear red, I can't wear yellow, I can't use that silhouette, that length is no good on me'—he can say, 'Come off it. Who says you can't wear yellow? What's the matter with that length? Whereas a woman has a much harder time selling a woman."

What do you consider the proper hemline?

"Now we're into what I feel is the greatest time in fashion. Nobody is really dictating to women anymore; so, the proper length for them to wear is where it is the most comfortable and most flattering. Generally speaking, the length just covering the knee is the proper length for most women. However, for women whose legs aren't too great, why shouldn't they wear the midi-length? Then there are certain younger women with absolutely great legs, so why shouldn't they wear 'The Skimp' [Halston's recent revival of the miniskirt]?

"We're in a tremendous day and age in fashion when a Balenciaga [the couturier who introduced the chemise in 1958] doesn't say to the world, 'It's the chemise or you're finished.' Nobody in the fashion world can say today the midi-length is it. John Fairchild's *Women's Wear Daily* [the tabloid bible of the fashion world] tried this in the late 1960s and failed. The women of the world didn't buy the midi. That's where *WWD* wreaked a bit of havoc with the retailers. The publication said the midi was it, and all of the retailers went out and bought the midi-length and, of course, it didn't sell. Already, women had established their independence. I am convinced that here in 1975 women have very definitely established their independence and are wearing the hemline where it is the most flattering to them."



Dr. William T. Sanger: A Tribute

by Ralph M. Ware, Jr. '42
director of development

Dr. William Thomas Sanger, chancellor emeritus of the Medical College of Virginia, died on Thursday, April 17, 1975. His death came at age eighty-nine at MCV West Hospital, a monument built during his tenure as president of the Medical College from 1925 to 1956. His funeral was held at First Presbyterian Church in Richmond on Saturday, April 19; interment was in Hollywood Cemetery.

In addition to expressions of sympathy received by the Sanger family, many tributes from individuals and organizations have come in from all over the state and across the nation. All paid tribute to his thirty-one years as president and the nearly twenty years he spent after his retirement as chancellor and chancellor emeritus.

Dr. Sanger came to the Medical College of Virginia just as a new era

was beginning in medical education, patient care, and research. An editorial in the April 22, 1975, edition of the *Richmond Times-Dispatch* cited his many accomplishments as an educator, planner, innovator, and administrator. During the three decades he served as president, Dr. Sanger devoted every minute of his day to leading MCV to the forefront of medical education and health care.

I knew Dr. Sanger casually while I was a student at the School of Pharmacy and later, through my work as secretary of the State Board of Pharmacy. However, it was not until we began working together in 1966 on behalf of MCV and its Foundation that I really got to know him well. That was also the time that Virginia Commonwealth University was beginning to evolve. During that trying period, Dr. Sanger's voice was one of moderation.

He was always a strong advocate of the university concept, but he was also quick to provide constructive criticism whenever it was warranted, but he did so cheerfully and positively.

Dr. Sanger will be long remembered for his many accomplishments. Dr. R. Jackson Sadler, minister of First Presbyterian Church, delivered the following comments at Dr. Sanger's funeral, which indeed are descriptive of the life and service of this great Virginian.

"We are gathered in order that we might worship God in loving memory of Dr. William T. Sanger, devoted husband, beloved father, faithful friend. Dedicated to humanitarian pursuits, he excelled as educator, administrator, innovator. Through his dedication, thousands benefit through his skills. A dedicated Christian, a conscientious churchman, Dr. Sanger is a child of the Eternal God."

To find a cure

The Medical College joins in the national fight against cancer

Cancer will claim the lives of 7,100 persons in Virginia this year. Another 20,000 citizens—men, women, and children—will be treated for the disease. In terms of lost productivity, cancer will cost the commonwealth \$300 million in 1975.

In spite of significant progress in cancer research . . . in spite of important developments in cancer treatment and rehabilitation . . . in spite of the large number of specialists concerned with cancer and its treatment, many victims of the disease fail to get the latest and best care.

There are many reasons for this: the complexity of the disease itself—cancer is not a single disease but a number of interrelated diseases; the magnitude of its impact—cancer strikes one in four Americans during their lifetime, killing some 355,000 persons annually; too few medical centers with the knowledge, manpower, and resources for detecting and treating the disease; and finally, the lack of a national concerted effort to coordinate present knowledge and resources.

Fortunately, however, all of this is changing. Under the national cancer control program, efforts are being coordinated in a system for controlling and conquering cancer in our lifetime.

At the urging of J. Sargent Reynolds, then lieutenant governor and later a victim of cancer, the Virginia General Assembly in 1971 joined in the national fight against cancer by calling for the establishment of a cancer research center in the commonwealth.

Since that time, the Medical College of Virginia, Health

Sciences Division of Virginia Commonwealth University, has been developing a master plan for an interdisciplinary cancer center in Richmond. With the help of a \$213,000 grant from the National Cancer Institute, that plan has been completed.

At present, MCV is engaged in cancer research and patient care which cuts across a wide variety of clinical and scientific fields, ranging from the dynamics of cancer cell growth to specialized anti-cancer drug research. Its researchers are working in such basic areas as biochemistry, genetics, and immunology to unravel the complex mysteries of cancer and its related diseases.

According to Dr. Walter Lawrence, Jr., director of MCV's Cancer Center, "We now have the personnel at MCV to attack cancer, to curb certain forms of the disease, and in some instances, to achieve a track record of cures. What we need now are improved facilities for research and patient care."

The recently completed plans call for building a two-story facility adjacent to MCV North Hospital to house a radiation therapy center and cancer clinics. Also planned is the creation of a clinical cancer research unit in MCV North Hospital, as well as the renovation of cancer research laboratories and animal facilities in the Egyptian Building and the Strauss Research Laboratories. The estimated cost of construction and renovation is \$7.63 million.

Some 100 faculty members at MCV are currently working on various aspects of cancer research. The effort is focused on *cancer cell biology* to determine the differences between normal cells and cancer cells and to interpret these differ-

ences in ways which will ultimately lead to an understanding of abnormal cell growth; *tumor immunology* to determine whether the body's defenses can be commanded to reject the characteristic "foreignness" of cancer cells; *pharmacology of anticancer drugs* to identify which known drugs are effective against cancer, to develop new drugs, and to investigate combinations of drugs which will work against cancer; and *carcinogenesis* to determine the precise biological and environmental causes of cancer—viruses, chemicals, food additives, pesticides, etc.

In addition to sharing its knowledge and discoveries with other medical institutions in Virginia, the MCV/VCU cancer center intends to:

- treat cancers detected early by applying sophisticated procedures and render compassionate care to patients with advanced stages of the disease
- educate physicians, dentists, nurses, and allied health professionals in diagnosing cancer and in treating and rehabilitating patients
- establish a regional network of local detection and referral services
- bring modern screening and detection procedures within the reach of all Virginians
- evaluate the effects of new drugs and radiation therapy procedures
- educate the public that cancer is not a hopeless disease

Funding for the \$9.63 million cancer center currently is being sought from federal, state, and private sources.



"Help me" [Maynard Gull] said very quietly, speaking in the way that the dying speak, "I want to fly more than anything else in the world . . ."

"Come along then," said Jonathan, "Climb with me away from the ground, and we'll begin."

"You don't understand. My wing, I can't move my wing."

"Maynard Gull, you have the freedom to be yourself, your true self, here and now, and nothing can stand in your way. . . ."

"Are you saying I can fly?"

"I say you are free."

RICHARD BACH

Jonathan Livingston Seagull

Cancer. The very word is horrid to many. Even the fear of this most dread disease can cast a long shadow over lives which cancer will never touch. Often those caught in cancer's shadow become so terror-stricken that they are unable to fight back. Just recently a lovely young woman became so emotionally paralyzed after discovering a lump in her breast that she did absolutely nothing about it. Finally, her husband actually noticed the change in her bosom—and by that time it was too late.

Despite the great strides being made in diagnosing and treating cancer, many people still find it difficult to talk about the disease. Newspaper obituaries often veil

Making today count

An organization for the terminally ill brings cancer and death out into the open

cancer with such innocuous phrases as "a prolonged illness." Novelist Jacqueline Susann died after a lengthy but secret bout with cancer. Actor John Wayne drawled that he had "whipped the big C."

For some unexplained reason cancer patients suffer from unique emotional problems, more than those with other illnesses. The Reverend Patrick L. Prest, Jr., professor and chairman of the Program of Patient Counseling at the Medical College of Virginia, says that many cancer patients suffer from a tremendous amount of anxiety due to the "unknowability" of the disease.

"We find that there is more anxiety when patients don't know what is wrong with them than when they do." Patients are less anxious, he says, when they know the nature of their illness, even when it is terminal.

Although well-meaning family members may want to spare a loved one the anguish of knowing that he has a terminal illness, Prest recommends that the diagnosis not be

withheld from the patient. However, he and his team of patient counselors at MCV Hospitals never force honesty. "Many cancer patients want to be dealt with honestly; many do not. It's important to know the difference. There are a lot of cancer patients who wish to deny that they have the disease. When that is their choice and we can recognize it, we don't violate it. We allow them the privilege of denying that they have a malignancy."

According to Prest, a very large percentage of cancer patients choose to deny the fact that they have a tumor. He also has observed that children appear to be better able to cope with the disease than do adults. Adults, he says, often have a hard time admitting that they have cancer.

At the MCV Hospitals there are eleven professional patient counselors for the some one thousand patients, an estimated 20 percent of whom at any given time are being treated for cancer. As one would expect, the counselors are available not only to those with cancer but also to any patient or family needing assistance. Counselors are also called in upon the death of any patient in the hospital. They assist the family, making certain that their questions are answered and that the grief process has begun. At present, however, the tremendous patient load at the hospitals generally limits the counselors to visits with those patients referred to them.

Without being aggressive or offensive, counselors visit patients offering the one thing that often is most needed in moments of crisis—friendship. "It's an art," says Prest, speaking of the counselors' ability frequently to become a patient's closest friend within a matter of moments. Often, the patient wants to talk about his fears and anxieties and the counselor becomes the understanding sounding board.

In their professional role, counselors encourage patients to let their

physicians know how much they want to be told about their illnesses. "The important thing is the physician-patient relationship, and we tend to enhance and support that," explains Prest.

It is not unusual for the counselor to be present when the patient and physician talk about the nature of the illness. Sometimes the counselor even helps the patient to ask the right questions. "Many patients are intimidated by their physicians. They are afraid of them, and they are afraid to ask them what the long words mean," claims Prest. The counselor, however, helps the two talk the same language, and once the doctor has gone, he then deals with the patient's feelings.

In his years of working with cancer patients, Prest, an Episcopal priest, has observed that "one of the things that cancer patients talk about with fair amount of emotion is *hope*. Sometimes I have the feeling that it is a capital *H* Hope. Other times I have the feeling that it is a small-letter *hope*," meaning that the patient hopes for a miraculous cure, or that his condition will stabilize, or that he will get well.

Prest's long-standing interest in the traumas faced by the terminally ill led him to organize a discussion group in Richmond for them and their families. The loosely knit, informal, and nonprofit organization is known as Make Today Count and is part of a national movement started by a former newspaperman, Orville E. Kelly of Burlington, Iowa.

Kelly, who has an ineradicable case of lymphoma, a malignancy of the lymph system, founded Make Today Count in early 1974. Since then some twenty-five chapters have sprung up in communities across the country. Much like Alcoholics Anonymous, Make Today Count brings together persons with serious illnesses, their families, and other members of the community for open discussion of mutual concerns and problems. MTC, as Make Today Count has come to be known among its followers, brings cancer, death, and other aspects of

terminal illness out into the open.

In March Kelly visited MCV and met with students and faculty, his visit sponsored by the Richmond Area Unit of the American Cancer Society. Philosophically, Kelly is an existentialist and a humanist. The articulate forty-three-year-old father of four children told his Sanger Hall audience he was there to talk not about dying but about living.

In relating the detection and treatment of his cancer, Kelly noted that when he was hospitalized in 1973 he was visited by ministers who wanted to prepare him for heaven. He was concerned, however, that no one would talk to him about how to live out the rest of his shortened life. "Some cancer patients live several years," said Kelly, emphasizing that such persons need "something other than sympathy and heaven." Recognizing the need, Kelly launched Make Today Count and since its formation has jetted across the country spreading the gospel of living each day as fully and completely as possible.

Prest first read about Kelly and Make Today Count in an article in the *National Observer* in March, 1974. A little more than a month later Prest had organized the Richmond chapter and had recruited one of his own colleagues in MCV's School of Allied Health professions, Neal Kooiman, as its first member. Kooiman, associate professor and chairman of the Department of Occupational Therapy, has cancer.

"When I joined Make Today Count," recalls Kooiman, "I really didn't feel the need for the support of other people, but I did it sort of out of an altruistic motive of wanting to help others in a similar situation."

Unlike some cancer patients, Kooiman seemingly has been able to adjust to his malignancy. From the very start of his ailment in the fall of 1973, Kooiman insisted that his physicians be completely candid with him and his family. Every time

he goes to MCV for chemotherapy treatments, his physician reviews his record with him and allows him to take X-rays home to show his wife and three children. Such candor, explains Kooiman, has helped him and his family "bring these things out into the open and talk about them." An open attitude and an optimistic outlook, he believes, will help one to live longer than those who become despondent, despairing, and denying.

Kooiman is in agreement with Prest's advocacy of honesty in dealing with cancer patients. "An individual involved with a life-threatening situation should know so that he can live out the rest of his life as he wants to live it," states Kooiman. However, there may be certain exceptions. Emotionally insecure people who have a tenuous hold on reality might not be able to function after learning they have a terminal case of cancer.

Fortunately Kooiman, who is fifty-two years of age, has responded well to the chemotherapy treatments which he receives intravenously now only every other month. He feels fine and works full time at his office in the Raleigh Building on VCU's Academic Campus. Still, he is concerned that one day he might reach his level of tolerance for the high-powered drug he is now receiving. What then, he wonders. Will he have had enough of the drug to knock out the cancerous cells altogether, or will they reappear at a later date? His oncologist has reassured him that other chemotherapeutic agents are available and will be tried should he no longer be able to tolerate his present medication. The drugs, he points out, "may not necessarily cure my cancer but hopefully will prolong my life."

Like other cancer patients he knows, Kooiman doesn't pursue life, waiting for the discovery of a miracle drug that will cure cancer.



Prest talks with bedridden patient.

Even if such a new drug had been found six months ago, it would still take at least two or more years to get it approved by the Food and Drug Administration and on the market. By then it might be too late.

Throughout his illness, Kooiman has assumed a pragmatic approach. "I must see that my family is well taken care of and that everything is exactly as it should be, so that if I die, my wife knows exactly where to go and what will happen to her and our family," he explains.

Despite his acceptance of his malignancy, Kooiman says that "one of the most difficult things for me to accept was the overly solicitous concern of friends and associates when they found out I had a malignancy." Now that he is responding to treatment, Kooiman has noticed that the concern has moderated. "Friends don't ask me how I'm feeling as often as they did; they can see I am doing well."

According to Kooiman, Make Today Count exists for those needing emotional support and the

opportunity to share their emotions openly in an atmosphere of acceptance. "That is what Make Today Count is about. It allows all of us to be ourselves and to expose our inner feelings and drives."

People come to the twice-monthly meetings of MTC for a variety of reasons. An attractive young divorcee with an incurable cancer comes because she fears her own suicidal tendencies. A fortyish mother comes because she is afraid that she might develop breast cancer. A son comes because his father is bedridden at home in an advanced stage of cancer. Social workers and nurses attend MTC because of their concern that our society does not allow one the privilege of talking about death and the dying process, and they want to do something to bring these subjects out into the open.

Already there is evidence that public discussion of death—once considered taboo—is coming out into the open. Debates on the definition of death are increasing. Questions are being raised. When is a person legally dead, and when can his organs be removed for transplant? When should "heroic measures" be used to preserve life, and when should a patient be allowed to die? In just its past session, a Virginia General Assembly committee debated the merits of a "death with dignity" bill before killing it. The measure would have allowed any person eighteen years or older to order in writing that no heroic or extraordinary measures be taken to prolong his or her life. Such legislation generally has the blessings of civil libertarians, antitechnology liberals, and increasingly the courts.

More and more is being written about the subjects of death and dying. One of the country's leading experts on thanatology, the study of the phenomenon of death, is Dr. Elisabeth Kubler-Ross, author of *On Death and Dying*. In 1967 she initiated a seminar at the University of Chicago dealing with death. Through her study and work with many terminally ill patients she has learned what it is like to be dying. She claims that most dying patients want to talk to someone—frankly, honestly, uninhibitedly—about their impending deaths. She also asserts that the terminally ill pass through various stages in dealing with dying.

"The first stage through which these patients pass is denial—'no not me, it can't be true.' Then comes the anger—'Why me?' The third stage is bargaining, really an attempt to postpone," she writes in her book *On Death and Dying*. In the third stage patients usually ask for one more opportunity to do something they like; they are in a sense making a deal with God: "All right, me, but first let me..." Then comes an understandable depression, a great sense of loss. Then, finally, acceptance. "They will gradually separate themselves from this world and will pass peacefully 'from this garden to the next' if we do not interfere and prolong a life artificially when the patient is ready to die," she says.

Prest is also regarded as an authority on the subject of dying. Although it has been overshadowed by the success of Kubler-Ross's *On Death and Dying*, Prest wrote one of the first books on the subject. His book was published in Germany in the early sixties under the title *Die Sprache der Sterbenden* [the language of the dying]. As yet, the book has not been published in English because, as Prest says, "I am a lousy writer." He is, however, one of the contributors to a new book being published in August by the John Knox Press entitled *Care for the Dying*.

From his experience, Prest disagrees with Kubler-Ross and explains that the stages the terminally ill go through are not necessarily "a nice, sequential thing." He states, "I find that patients may be in any one of those stages or in a combination of stages at any given moment in time." The counselor, the physician, and the

psychiatric therapist need to be prepared to deal with the patient without any preconceived notion as to his emotional stage, he explains.

In addition to counseling with patients and his occasional writings, Prest is a frequent lecturer on death and the dying process. He and his colleagues in MCV's Program of Patient Counseling also conduct continuing education programs for clergymen and other professionals who are interested in clinical pastoral education. This spring they offered a series of sixteen-week seminars on ministry to alcoholics as well as ministry to cancer patients and their families. The latter seminar focused on the process of dying, grief, and the finding of a new life.

Dying is a lonely process. Time and motion studies taken in hospitals have revealed that doctors, nurses, and clergymen enter the rooms of dying patients less frequently and stay for shorter periods of time. "We leave people to die alone," says Prest. "That's why it is so important, I feel, for family members to deal openly and honestly with death, so that they can participate with the individual while he dies."



I've seen the forest

A young alumna tells
of her life with cancer

by Judy Culhan Eason '68

One of Richmond's most articulate spokespersons for Make Today Count, an organization for the terminally ill, is Judith Culhan Anderson Eason, a 1968 graduate of VCU. A year ago Judy learned that she has multiple myeloma, a rare malignancy of the bone marrow. After suffering through various stages of depression in which she considered suicide, the twenty-nine-year-old former drama student joined Make Today Count. Since becoming involved with MTC, Judy has returned to work at Systems Engineering Corporation and has resumed recording voice-overs for radio and television commercials. A month before becoming Mrs. W. Robert Eason, Jr. last November 30, Judy spoke to a public meeting of Make Today Count at which she delivered the following testimonial.



Judy Eason

My problem began with a back pain that wouldn't go away. An orthopedist decided that I had a deteriorated disk; so he put me in a corset, but I still didn't get any better. I was hospitalized in May, 1974, and I fully expected to have a disk operation. One night the orthopedist came to my room and said that he couldn't find anything wrong with my back. Then he sat down and asked me the seven cancer questions. He made the general comment that I had deteriorated greatly during the months that he had been treating me.

It was a long night. I was upset. I thought it was going to be so simple. I thought I would suffer through a back operation and go home well. But now I was scared. The next morning they took X-rays of all the bones in my body. As the X-rays came out, I noticed the attitude of the technicians toward me changed. They changed from being just clinical to being overly solicitous. Then, as I was being put on the elevator to go upstairs to my room, one of the technicians, a lady who had been handling me for an hour, came rushing over to me and said, "The doctor wants to know if you have ever had a breast removed." I felt dazed and angry as I realized that what was wrong with me was inevitably serious.

The next day was Sunday, May 12—Mother's Day. I got flowers from my cat and a box of candy from my Volkswagen. I thought how ironic, I'm never going to be anybody's mother. I was feeling very sorry for myself. Then the doctor came in and said, "We're now talking about something very serious." He didn't look at me and I didn't look at him, and neither of us could say the word *cancer*. I felt really sorry for him because I realized he had no control over the trick fate had played on me.

That afternoon the Valiums started appearing in my medication cup, and my thinking became very cloudy. The only time I could think clearly at all was about five or

six o'clock in the morning when I'd wake up and there wasn't any remaining effect of the medication to clog my thinking. I felt like living poison, a strange feeling that continued with me for several months. A hematologist was called in; bone marrow tests brought the diagnosis of multiple myeloma and established the fact that I had had the disease for over a year. I accepted the diagnosis easily because I wasn't too uncomfortable at the time and also because I had no knowledge of multiple myeloma or what it did or anything about it.

What I did feel, however, was pressure from well-meaning friends. Some people wanted me to go to the National Cancer Institute; some people wanted me to go to the National Institutes of Health. My ex-husband flew in from the Midwest and wanted to take me to Mexico for some laetrile. I felt extremely confused.

I spent June in my apartment trying to get adjusted to a new drug and becoming aware of the physical discomforts and limitations that come with multiple myeloma. My hematologist said it was too late for radiation treatments. If they had caught the disease a year earlier, maybe they could have eliminated the place on my spine and given me radiation therapy in time.

I was weak, everything hurt, and just getting through the day was the biggest problem I could ever imagine. I couldn't support the upper half of my body. I remember being in the shower one morning, hanging from the shower rod, crying and thinking: How can anyone live like this? I can't do it. I just can't do it.

Lined across my dresser was a row of pill bottles whose labels were partially covered by other labels that read *Warning: this medication is to be taken under strict medical supervision only*. I realized that I was just being kept alive and comfortable, and I felt neither alive nor comfortable.

Then I thought of suicide. After all, who would blame me? I'd only be speeding up the process.

I decided to go back to work. That lasted one day. The next morning I had to have an operation for a gynecological problem. While I was in the hospital, my hematologist held up my release. He had me X-rayed and it was determined that I could have cobalt treatment on two places on my spine. So, I went back to work half a day and went to X-ray therapy in the afternoons. But, I was completely dependent on others and I hated it. I was dependent on someone to take me to work, to take me to therapy, to take me home, and to hold my head while I was sick for the rest of the day.

Returning to work evoked an entirely different response than I had expected. Instead of being glad to see the friends I had missed and the people I had worked with, I was resentful. I was resentful of everyone else's good health and resentful of their freedom of movement. I sat there, and I remember thinking, Is this all there is?

I developed pain and spasms in my neck, and I was soon wearing a neck brace in addition to the steel corset that I had had since February. People assumed from the neck brace that I had been in an accident. I felt like an accident, like a very slow-moving accident. The radiation treatments were increased to three minutes each on two places on my spine and one on my neck. Then came a high fever that I just couldn't shake, and I spent eleven miserable days in the hospital. That was the all-time low, and that's when I started considering suicide again as an option.

A friend had told me about an announcement on the radio for a Make Today Count meeting. One Sunday shortly afterwards, after leafing through the obituaries, I saw a notice for a Make Today Count meeting that week. I called and found out that the format was an informal discussion; I decided to go—alone. I fully expected to

see a group of severely depressed people exchanging the names of psychologists and counselors, and that was why I wanted to go; I wanted to get my hands on one of those names. But at the same time I recognized that by going to the meeting I had made a contract with myself to eliminate the suicide option. I had simply decided to help myself.

The meeting was a small group of cheerful, empathetic people who totally accepted me on sight and I loved it. They were the support I needed. At the second meeting I mentioned that I had just found out that I had O-negative blood and that I would be needing blood transfusions from time to time. By the end of the meeting, I had the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of four people who were willing to donate O-negative blood in an emergency or on a replacement basis. Just having my own special meeting to go to did wonders for my morale. It even manifested itself in small ways. I moved the row of pill bottles to the medicine cabinet with the aspirin, and no longer was the taking of medication the major event of my day.

Although I have gone beyond the crisis point, I still have a few things to work out. Accepting the help and offers of help from others still makes me very uncomfortable. I'd much rather be the one doing the giving. Yet, I have to remind myself that that's precisely the way they feel, too.

Vanity is another problem. Since my bones don't cooperate, it is hard for me to appear graceful, but I have a choice in this situation. I can either move as though nothing is bothering me (while gritting my teeth and giving my contact lenses a salty bath), or I can move awkwardly in reasonable comfort. I think this is one of the reasons that I don't mind people knowing I have multiple myeloma. I keep having this flash of having died and having someone who had just found out about the myeloma saying, "So, that's why she kept falling over."

Another problem area is how

people react to news of my illness. Shortly before I received the diagnosis, I was introduced to a woman who seemed immediately to dislike me. Two weeks ago I saw her and suddenly she was very friendly and overly solicitous. I haven't begun to deal with this one yet.

Along with these problems, I feel I have new freedoms and opportunities. The one freedom I really appreciate is that I don't have the time or the energy to worry about petty things any more, and that's really a relief. I also have the opportunity to develop myself into an articulate spokeswoman for Make Today Count.

Although new, this *today* is a growth experience for me, too. In preparing this little talk for you and for me, the most difficult part is tracing my emotional state from the time of my diagnosis to the time of my joining Make Today Count. The reason that it was so difficult is because I don't look in that direction anymore. I don't worry about today or tomorrow. I've seen the forest; now I'm looking at the trees.



That championship season

By Jimm Bisset '77
sports information director

Outstanding performances by VCU's men's and women's teams in both swimming and basketball highlighted the fall and winter sports' seasons.

Coach Ron Tsuchiya's women swimmers easily captured their first state title and went on to place among the top finishers in the national meet. While the swimmers were enjoying success in the water, Coach Chuck Noe's basketball team was en route to its fifth-straight winning season under his tutelage. At the same time the women's basketball team, guided by Charlotte Birindelli, earned a berth in regional competition. Finally, Tsuchiya's men's swim team captured second place in the state meet after dropping only two of thirteen regular-season meets.

"I feel it has been a rewarding year for our different teams," said Noe, who oversees the entire sports program as athletic director as well as coaches the basketball team. "There have been some outstanding team and individual efforts. Naturally, we are very pleased with the records and performances."

Splish-splash

From the women's side of the pool, the Ramettes won the state crown, went a fourth straight season undefeated (15-0), and took fourth place in the national meet at Arizona State University in Tempe. The first three finishers were the University of Miami, Arizona State, and UCLA.

"I am very satisfied with the accomplishments of our girls," said Tsuchiya, who saw them end the season with their forty-eighth consecutive win in dual and triangular meets. "I thought we had a balanced team with everyone contributing. I was especially pleased about our efforts in the big meets; we were at our best in those."

Outstanding individual performances were not rare occurrences for the ladies. At one time during the season sophomore Camille Wright from New Albany, Indiana, and freshman Mary Schmidt of Stamford, Connecticut, both ranked number one nationally in two events apiece.

Wright was tops in the 50-yard and 100-yard butterflies, while

Schmidt excelled in the 50-yard freestyle and 100-yard individual medley. At Tempe, Arizona, Wright recorded second- and third-place finishes in those events; Schmidt placed third and fifth in her specialties. As a result, both received All-America honors along with teammates Leslie Jones, Patty Dillion, Adrian Jones, and Julie Meieur.

Although they placed second in their events, the 200- and 400-yard freestyle relay teams eclipsed the national records.

The 11-2 worksheet compiled by the men's swim team is even more impressive when you consider that three of the four top swimmers from last year's team did not return this year. However, Tsuchiya, who was voted the outstanding coach of the year for the second season in a row, got a superior effort from his freshmen and returning veterans.

In the state meet Rich Wylie and Tony Barney were the aqua Rams' standouts. Wylie, a freshman from Chesapeake, West Virginia, set a state and meet record in the 200-yard individual medley. Barney, a freshman from Ashland, was a double winner in the 50-yard butterfly and the 100-yard free-style events.



VCU's basketball team equalled the school record for wins in a single season, 17-8.

Round and round

The night of December 30, 1974, was a bleak one for Chuck Noe's running Rams. Not only did they loose the championship game in the Lions-VCU Holiday Classic, but the Rams also lost star-forward Richard Jones when he injured his back in a fall.

Without Jones, who had led VCU to a 7-4 record, the Rams appeared to be headed for a bleak winter. But Noe molded his Jones-less squad into a unit that continued to win. Playing at times with as many as three freshmen in the lineup, VCU won ten of its next fourteen games, finishing the season with a 17-8 record and equaling the school record for wins in a single season. Only losses in the final two games—against Detroit and Auburn—prevented the Rams from appearing in a post-season tournament.

With Jones gone, much of the scoring and rebounding chores fell to junior Tom Motley of Chatham and freshman George "Tick" Price

of Danville. Motley averaged 13.6 points per game, and Price, 13.4. Both almost rebounded in double figures. Jones recovered from his injury and was able to see limited action in the last three games.

The women's team, the Ramettes, played outstanding basketball the last two-thirds of the season, finishing with a 15-8 record. They dropped four of their first six games, but then won eleven of the next twelve, including one stretch of eight straight.

At the state tourney VCU placed third to gain a berth in the regional playoffs of the Associations for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women. Although VCU dropped both playoff games, Coach Birindelli said, "The experience we gained by playing against top teams can't help but be an asset to our program."

Sophomore guard Loretta Seredni was the Ramettes' top per-

former, averaging 21.6 points in eighteen outings. Seredni, who played at Richmond's Henrico High School, scored 94 points during one three-game period.

We've been searching

While the basketball teams were rolling, the wrestling squad had to grapple with its share of problems. Coach Tommy Legge, in his first year as mentor, saw his team win only four of fifteen decisions.

Legge, however, is putting the record behind him and instead is looking to the future. "I want to build a top-notch program here at VCU," said the former Ram wrestler. "High school wrestling in Virginia is good. Now it's a case of bringing these young men to the university."

Sticks, nets and niblicks

VCU's fall athletic program was represented by the women's field hockey and volleyball teams and the varsity golf squad.

The young field hockey team took its share of lumps. Nevertheless, Coach Judy Newcombe was encouraged by the fact that the team won two of its last three games and was involved in several close decisions.

The volleyball squad, also coached by Mrs. Newcombe, got off to a slow start but improved near the season's end. In the state tournament hosted by VCU, the ladies won three matches to place third among a field of twelve teams. Also highlighting the campaign were double wins over the College of William and Mary and Mary Washington College.

The golf squad, too, had its share of highs and lows during its autumn schedule. First-year coach Tim Thomas said, "We're building a program, and we're going to surprise some people."

Thomas had a pair of standouts in Ronnie Kelly, who was ineligible during the fall semester, and Billy Swift, two of the top amateurs in the state. They led the golfers this spring as they encountered a schedule that included some of the best golf schools anywhere.

Did you know...



A state center on aging is being established at VCU.

What they did (and didn't do)

The 1975 session of the Virginia General Assembly will be remembered for taking a solid, conservative stance on fiscal matters. In addition to holding the line on spending, delegates and senators defeated a number of controversial proposals. Among them were collective bargaining for public employees, no-fault automobile insurance, and the equal rights amendment to the U. S. Constitution. Many of these same issues will return in 1976 when a new General Assembly takes its seat, as all 140 members must be elected or reelected in November.

A number of measures affecting Virginia Commonwealth University were enacted during the forty-five-day session. Among the more important university-related items approved by the legislature were the following:

- The VCU Board of Visitors was instructed to study the off-street parking problem at the Academic Campus.
- The State Council of Higher Education was directed to study academic tenure at state colleges and universities.

- The Freedom of Information Act was amended to prohibit certain scholastic records from public scrutiny. The amendment also prohibits medical records from being disclosed without the permission of the patient's physician or other professionals designated by the patient.
- Three bills recommended by the commission studying governmental management were approved; one requires institutions and state agencies to file six-year expenditure plans. The other two measures enacted relate to the establishment of a uniform accounting system and broader powers for the Legislative Audit and Review Commission.
- The commission investigating the cost of administering health care services was instructed to study the cost of hospital liability insurance. Specifically, the common law practice of charitable immunity will again be examined.
- The Dental Practices Act was amended to provide a form of licensure of dental faculty to teach.
- The fifth pathway to physician licensure bill was approved, making it possible for U. S. citizens graduating from medical schools in Mexico to be admitted for examination and

licensing in Virginia after having completed their clinical training.

- Claims bills were approved, awarding funds to two individuals for alleged improper hospital and medical care at MCV Hospitals. One person was awarded \$5,000 after seeking a \$10,000 payment; a second individual received \$1,500 after requesting \$10,000.

Several items which failed to gain legislative approval were also of interest to the university, among them:

- A measure was defeated which would have permitted the University of Virginia to contract for continuing education courses outside their consortia region, even though institutions within the region provide identical courses.
- A controversial bill aimed at medical school admissions practices was defeated in committee. If enacted, the bill would have allowed each state senator to appoint two applicants from his senatorial district to each of the state's medical schools. Known as the Naval Academy and West Point admissions bills to medical schools, the measure was indicative of the frustration statewide over the large number of qualified applicants denied admission to the state's medical schools because of the flood of applicants.
- The death with dignity bill died in committee. If enacted, it would have permitted persons eighteen years and older to direct in writing that no heroic or extraordinary measures be taken to save their lives.
- Another bill which failed to get out of committee would have created another class of licensees in the nursing profession, the family planning nurse practitioner.
- The claims committee rejected two proposals. One sought \$100,000 on behalf of a patient who alleged negligence against an MCV hospital and its surgical staff; a claim for \$10,000 on the part of an individual who had been injured in an altercation with security personnel at the MCV Hospitals emergency room was also denied.

Another measure which was before lawmakers was the creation of a state center on aging at MCV/VCU. Following the recommendation of a state study commission, two bills were introduced which would have created a center designed to study the problems of aging. However, a question arose in the matter—whether the authority to create such a center rested with the

General Assembly or the State Council of Higher Education. The issue was resolved by proponents withdrawing the bills. However, the State Council of Higher Education, with the approval of the Senate Education and Health Committee, authorized the establishment of the center at VCU. Although \$75,000 had been requested to establish the center, no funds were appropriated for its support.

Another higher education matter of interest to Virginia taxpayers is legislation implementing the state constitutional amendment approved by voters last November revising state aid to private colleges. One bill enacted amends the College Scholarship Assistance Program to provide need-based grants and forgivable loans to Virginia students in private as well as in public institutions. Another measure expands the Tuition Assistance Loan Program to include non-need based grants to students in private colleges. A third bill authorizes contracts between private colleges and the state or localities for educational and related services.

During the 1975 session, which ended February 22, a total of 789 bills were introduced in the House of Delegates and 419 in the Senate. Six hundred seventy-eight bills were enacted into law.

A future of tighter controls

The health care industry, already "overregulated," is "fast moving into a future of greater and tighter [government] controls," predicts Richard J. Stull, president of the American College of Hospital Administrators (ACHA). Speaking at the third annual Cardwell Lecture for alumni attending the ACHA's Congress on Administration in Chicago last February, Stull indicated that new legislation will result in constant struggles for health care administrators over interpretation and application of regulations mandated by the government.

In addition to the dilemma of malpractice suits and the cost of insurance to protect hospitals from litigation, Stull warned that the following legislation is certain to trouble hospital administrators in the future:

- the passage and implementation of legislation authorizing an Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), a Health Maintenance Organization (HMO), and a Professional Standards Review Organization (PSRO)

the exemption of hospitals from inclusion under the Taft-Hartley Act

- environmental impact legislation
- the recently enacted National Health Planning and Resources Development Act of 1974, described as "tremendously inclusive legislation encroaching not only on the prerogatives of the health institutions but the state governments."

In his speech entitled "Health Services Management Over Four Decades: A Historical Perspective," Stull examined changes occurring in the management of hospitals and health services.

"History provides ample evidence that the next decade will be most difficult for everyone responsible for the provision of health services. This will be so because of the problems that will emerge and because of the controversies that are likely to accompany proposed solutions to them. We cannot avoid the crises that await us.

"The federal government is not alone in its designs for straight-jacketing us. Organized medicine and the public itself . . . seem to be, at best, half-way on our side; they should be aware how insidiously tighter controls, wholesale interference, and ultimately, a lowering of the level of benefits to that of common mediocrity, will directly and indirectly affect them.

"One of the most essential elements for the successful implementation of an effective health care delivery system . . . is able and enlightened managers. What is paramount is an executive corps with a sense of social responsibility and commitment, who recognize and accept the need for some regulation and control, but who at the same time strive with all their energies and with all their available resources to exercise a leadership role."

The Cardwell Lecture, held each year during the Congress on Administration of the American College of Hospital Administrators, honors Charles P. Cardwell, Jr., who founded the School of Hospital Administration at the Medical College of Virginia in 1949. The lecture is sponsored by the Hospital Administration Alumni Association.



Anne-Marie Eggleston

'We're here to help'

Anne-Marie Duling Eggleston, a 1969 graduate of VCU, has been appointed assistant to the director of alumni activities, James L. Dunn. She is responsible for alumni services, such as the alumni travel program and class ring sales. She also will work with the alumni associations in executing planned activities and meetings.

"I never knew VCU offered such a variety of alumni programs and services," said Anne-Marie shortly after joining the staff. "I really am looking forward to working with the alumni and letting them know that the VCU Alumni Activities Office really does exist and that we're here to help them."

Before returning to her alma mater in late March, Anne-Marie taught fashion merchandising and consumer information at St. Gertrude's High School in Richmond. She also worked four years as the training supervisor for the fashion division of Miller & Rhoads department stores.

A Richmond native, Anne-Marie attended VCU as a day student and majored in distributive education. In addition to being a dean's list student, she was a member of the homecoming court in 1967 and May Queen in 1969. She also was a member of the Cotillion Club, a women's social-service organization. Her husband, Charles H. Eggleston, also attended VCU.

A way to beat the doldrums

If you face a summer with little to do and no place in particular to go, then you might consider attending summer school at VCU. More than 1,100 courses—ranging from abstract algebra to water safety, from entomology to parapsychology, from "The Bible as Literature" to "The Phenomenon of 'Rock'"—will be offered between May 19 and August 16, 1975.

Students, whether high schoolers or senior citizens, housewives or businessmen, college graduates or college dropouts, may earn up to fifteen credits during the thirteen weeks of summer sessions. Classes are offered throughout the day as well as at night, and sessions vary in length from three to nine weeks. Those unable to attend weekday classes may choose to take a class on Saturday mornings. In addition, special short-term workshops will be held in education, music, and social work.

The first of three three-week sessions began May 19 and ends June 6; a second runs from May 26 to June 13, and the final one, July 28 to August 15. The dates for the two five-week sessions are May 19 to June 20 and June 23 to July 25. The six-week session is June 16 to July 25. The nine-week day session lasts from June 16 to August 15, while the Evening College, also on a nine-week schedule, extends from June 16 to August 14. Saturday morning classes will meet for eleven weeks, June 7 to August 16.

VCU's summer school has made giant strides in enrollment in the past ten years. For example, the head count in 1964 was just over 2,000 students; they earned a total of 9,200 credits. Last summer the flexible summer schedule attracted over 7,500 students, who earned more than 40,000 credits.

According to John A. Mapp, dean of the evening college and summer session, VCU's 1975 summer offerings will be the most extensive offered by any university in the state. While many institutions have been forced to trim their offerings, VCU is, in fact, offering 200 more courses this summer than last.

Mapp predicts that the tight job market will encourage students to return to classrooms in record numbers this summer. Even though money may be in short supply for some, the dean sees VCU's low in-state tuition rate of \$25 per credit hour as a wise expenditure. He points out that by attending the summer session students cannot only accelerate their college education but also can complete a full

semester's work (fifteen credit hours) for as little as \$350, a fraction of the semester cost at many institutions.

Entrance requirements for the summer sessions are uncomplicated. Generally, one only needs to have a high school degree or to have left the last college attended in good standing. Well-qualified adults who never completed high school may audit courses, while college graduates may enroll in graduate courses as special students. Academically gifted high school seniors selected to participate in VCU's Advanced Scholars Program can earn college credit as can senior citizens. All Virginia residents over sixty-five can take courses at VCU without charge.

A number of one-, two-, and three-week courses are expected to appeal to alumni who might want to combine summer school with a family vacation. Mapp points out that cultural and entertainment opportunities for the entire family abound in historic Richmond and nearby Colonial Williamsburg, Kings Dominion, and Busch Gardens. In addition, summer theatre,



Summer study is expected to attract a record number of students.

films, art exhibits, and swimming will be available on campus.

Among those expected to enroll in large numbers are teachers updating their professional certificates. This summer they may choose from an extensive list of courses which includes everything from aerospace education to sex education. There also are week-long workshops, worth one credit each, on school and community relations; topics to be covered are "Preparing a School Handbook," "Conducting a Community Survey," and "Conducting a Parent Conference."

The music department is also offering a series of workshops; among the topics are children's musical shows and marching band strategies. Other music lovers wanting to keep their vocal cords in shape or just the chance to sing for pleasure can join the university-community chorale which will meet two evenings a week.

Four courses are also being taught at the Medical College of Virginia for students enrolled in the summer session. One course, designed primarily for elementary and secondary school teachers, is applied nutrition. The MCV pharmacology department, in cooperation with the Drug Information Institute, will offer two courses: "Drugs and Their Actions" and "Drug Dependence: Sociological and Pharmacological Aspects." A fourth course, "Adolescent Medical and Social Problems," will be of interest to those working with youths aged twelve to twenty-one.

While space doesn't permit a complete listing of summer courses, some of the more intriguing subjects are: Africanism, beginning dressmaking, Bergman and Fellini films, biotic communities of Virginia, energy and the environment, famous architects of Virginia, and self-defense for women.

For more information and for a 1975 summer school catalogue containing course listings and application forms contact the Summer Sessions Office, Room 114, 901 W. Franklin Street, Richmond, Virginia 23284. The telephone number is (804) 770-6731.

Kudo from Newsweek

Editors of *Newsweek* magazine have cited *VCU Magazine* and seven other alumni periodicals from across the country for excellence in public affairs content. Winners in the annual competition were announced at *Newsweek* headquarters in New York City on April 20.

Institutions whose alumni periodicals also received awards from *Newsweek* were: Boston University, Brown University, Cornell University, Harvard University, California Institute of Technology, and the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA).

The awards, sponsored jointly by *Newsweek* and the Council for Advancement and Support of Education (CASE), recognize those institutions whose alumni periodicals deal with major issues of public concern.

Articles appearing in *VCU Magazine* which gained the judges' favor were: "Human Loneliness: Romantic or Real?" by Dr. Gloria M. Francis

(August, 1974); "The U. S. Economy: How Sick Is the Patient?" by Dr. Dennis M. O'Toole (November, 1974); "Over the Counter Drugs: Helpful or Hazardous to Consumers?" by Dr. William H. Barr (November, 1974); "Dorothea Dix, Social Darwinism, and the War on Poverty: Democratization of Society?" an interview with Thomas O. Carlton (November, 1974); and "The Psychologist and the Automobile" an interview with Melvin V. Lubman (March, 1975). In addition, the judges reviewed the entire March, 1975, issue.

David R. Mathis, now director of university publications, edited the magazine from its inception in 1972 until December, 1975. Subsequent issues have been edited by George Roycroft. *VCU Magazine* is published by the Alumni Activities Office.

A step toward improvement

Even though government investigations have uncovered substandard conditions and scandals in Medicare and Medicaid accounting in some of the nation's nursing homes, conditions in Virginia's nursing facilities are "far above the national average." That is the assessment of Herman L. Mullins, associate chairman of the Department of Hospital and Health Administration.

According to Mullins, the \$8 billion-a-year nursing home industry has been neglected by higher education, leaving their management to people without formal training in long-term health care administration. Until recently, no degree programs existed to produce managers for such facilities.

Federal law now requires nursing home managers to be licensed in the state where they practice; a baccalaureate degree will be one of the criteria for licensure after 1975.

Three years ago the National Institutes of Health awarded the VCU Schools of Allied Health Professions and Business a five-year grant to develop an undergraduate program in health administration. The program was approved by the State Council of Higher Education in 1973.

This fall fifteen junior-year students will be accepted for the program which will lead to a B.S. degree in health care management. The major will require thirty semester hours of courses taken in hospital and health administration, plus eighteen semester hours in business administration and management.



Research indicates that a shot in the arm may be better.

A shot in the arm

A shot in the arm is better than a shot in the . . . er . . . elsewhere. That's the conclusion of MCV researcher Dr. Eleanor F. Evans who tested the speed with which injections enter the blood stream.

She and other investigators in MCV's divisions of clinical pharmacology and nuclear medicine injected twenty volunteers with mildly radioactive xenon dissolved in a saline solution. The injections were given in the three muscles where shots are usually given: the deltoid of the upper arm, the vastus lateralis of the thigh, and the gluteus maximus of the buttock. The rate of radioactive xenon's disappearance from the muscles was measured with sophisticated, medical Geiger counters.

The MCV research indicates that the flow of blood through the arm muscle is greater than that through the other muscles. Prior to the finding, the three common sites for intramuscular injections had been considered equal.

Because of the greater blood flow, drugs injected into the arm are taken into the blood stream more quickly. The finding has special significance in emergency situations when a drug should reach its site of action quickly.

Drugs commonly given intramuscularly in emergency situations are morphine and demerol (to kill pain in accident victims); high powered diuretics (to reduce body fluids during acute heart failure); and Lidocaine (to treat severe heart rhythm disturbances).

Nonemergency drugs, such as penicillin and immunizations, do not benefit from injection into the arm. In fact, some drugs are more beneficial

when released slowly into the blood stream.

The research has also shown that there is no significant difference in blood flow between left and right arm muscles. The most used muscles, whether right or left, were previously thought to have the greater blood flow.

Dr. Evans and her colleagues reported their findings in the January issue of *Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics*.

What's My Line?

Arlene Francis was stumped but not the entire "What's My Line" panel.

The man whose unusual hobby befuddled the quizzing panelists was Dr. Walter S. Griggs, Jr., an administrator in the School of Business. Dr. Griggs appeared on the popular NBC network television show April 29. His line—collector of dog license tags—was eventually guessed by panelist Soupy Sales.

Griggs has collected more than 5,000 dog tags from every country in the world that issues them. Many of the tags, especially those from Switzerland and South Africa, are beautifully engraved. Others are more functional in nature. The oldest tags collected by Griggs date back to the early 1800s. One of his most prized acquisitions is the 1973-74 dog tag worn by Lassie, TV's most famous canine performer.

Griggs began collecting dog licenses after his collection of college drinking mugs began taking over his home. "My wife said they just had to go, so I began collecting something a little easier to store," explained Griggs.

His collection grew by leaps and bounds after a newspaper article about the hobby attracted the attention of dog lovers throughout the world. Dog tags and letters have poured in from those who have either read of his collection or who have heard about it.

Plans go on the shelf

Plans to build a \$7.7 million student center on the Academic Campus have been shelved. The VCU Board of Visitors announced April 17 that it had deferred plans to build the controversial facility in the 900 block of Floyd Avenue, opposite the James Branch Cabell Library.

Reasons given for the board's action were the state of the economy, a reluctance to increase student fees to finance construction, and changing enrollment patterns.

(In 1972 VCU predicted an enrollment of 18,700 students on the Academic Campus by 1980. The VCU Office of Institutional Research has since revised its estimates; it now anticipates an enrollment of 16,500 Academic Campus students in 1980.)

The board directed the university administration to seek alternative means of meeting student recreational needs. Other uses for the Floyd Avenue property, already acquired by the university, are under study.

An afternoon in April

The School of Nursing recently honored three alumnae who are directors of nursing services at hospitals in Richmond. Those receiving the special recognition were Miss Harriette Patterson '32 of Grace Hospital; Miss Cynia Katsorelos '58 of Richmond Memorial Hospital; and Mrs. June Turnage '59, '71 of The Retreat Hospital.

In addition, a special tribute was paid to Mrs. Sarah H. Cooke '39, who was acting director of nursing services at MCV Hospitals during 1973-74.

Invited to the reception, held April 29 at River Road Baptist Church, were not only Richmond alumni of nursing programs at the Medical College of Virginia, but also nursing alumni of Richmond Professional Institute and of the Saint Philip School of Nursing. The RPI nursing program was absorbed by MCV when the two institutions merged, forming Virginia Commonwealth University. The Saint Philip School of Nursing closed in 1962.

Mrs. Wanda Barth, director of nursing at MCV Hospitals, and Dr. Eleanor Repp, assistant dean of the graduate program in nursing, were introduced to the Richmond alumni. Mrs. Barth was appointed to her position last October; Dr. Repp assumed her duties in January.

Largest class in history

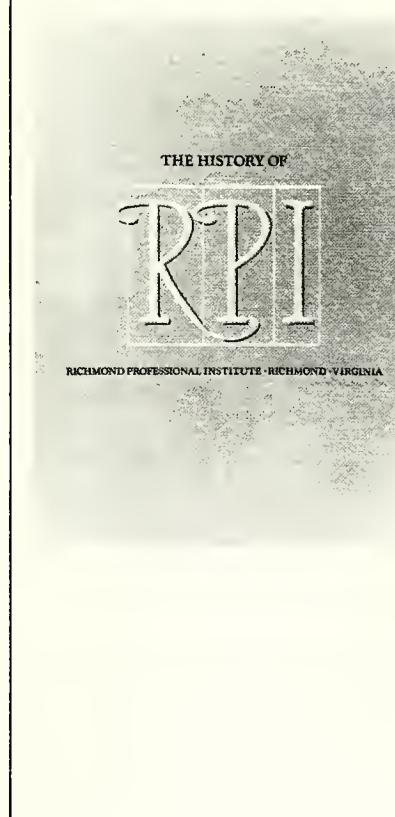
Nearly 3,000 degrees were awarded in graduation exercises May 17 in the Richmond Coliseum. Commencement speaker was Tom Brokaw, chief White House correspondent for NBC News. Brokaw, anchorman for the Saturday editions of "NBC Nightly News," has covered events at the White House for two years.

In addition to the coliseum ceremony, where diplomas were awarded to graduating students of both the Academic Campus and the Medical College of Virginia, seven of the uni-

versity's twelve schools held individual convocations.

The May commencement was the largest in university history.

A History of RPI



"No doubt, RPI and VCU alumni, of which there are many here about, will find a number of things to interest them in this book . . . No one today is better prepared to write RPI's story than is Dr. Hibbs, the institution's leader for thirty-four years. It was he who planned the unpretentious school in 1917, and it was he who oversaw its every move and every change until the time of his retirement."

Maurice Duke, book editor
Richmond Times-Dispatch

Now available, this narrative and pictorial history of a unique institution by its first administrator. *A History of the Richmond Professional Institute* by Dr. Henry H. Hibbs is published by the RPI Foundation and is available exclusively through the VCU Alumni Activities Office, 828 West Franklin Street, Richmond, Virginia 23284. The price of the book is \$12.50. Checks should be made payable to Virginia Commonwealth University.

Alumni Associations

VCU (Academic Division)

Since last writing for the *VCU Magazine*, I have spent a great deal of time representing alumni on the Presidential Search Assistance Committee. As you may know, this committee is assisting the Board of Visitors in its search for a new president of the university. I am grateful to those alumni who have made valuable contributions to the committee and who have freely discussed the selection task with me. Representing alumni on this committee has been interesting and has provided me with a greater understanding of the total university.

On Sunday, April 6, the association presented the annual Alumni Award to Rodney F. Ganey. The award goes to the outstanding graduating student in recognition of his (or her) scholarship, leadership, and service. Selected by the Honors and Awards Committee, Mr. Ganey has achieved an outstanding record while at VCU. The award has been presented each spring since it was established in 1955.

It is a pleasure to welcome the "new alumni" at this time of year. As they join those who have been away from the university, I trust that they will remember their days at VCU with fondness and will join with other alumni in contributing to the well-being of their alma mater.

Charles B. McFee, Jr. '65
President

School of Social Work

The School of Social Work alumni board held its third open meeting of the year April 23, 1975, at the annual conference of the Virginia Council on Social Welfare (VCSW) in Norfolk, Virginia. There was a buffet supper followed by a panel discussion entitled, "Coordinating the Kaleidoscope Profession: Social Work." The panelists were Otis L. Brown, secretary of human resources for the commonwealth of Virginia; William Robinson, Jr., a Norfolk attorney; and Dr. Eloise Hahn, director of the Memorial Guidance Clinic in Richmond. Mrs. Flossie Segal, director of continuing education for the School of Social

Work, was the moderator. The meeting was a great success, and we are looking forward to the one next year.

Plans are being formulated for the June annual meeting. Alumni will receive announcements regarding the time and place.

Linda Anne Absher '74
Secretary

Nursing

Greetings to all nursing alumni. The executive board of the Nursing Alumni Association has held two meetings; both have been most productive. A tea was given on April 29, 1975. Alumni who attended enjoyed the hospitality and the opportunity to discuss issues of concern to the association. On June 7, 1975, nursing alumni will participate in the MCV Scientific Assembly with a program on nurse practitioners. Following the program in the Nursing Education Building, the association will hold its annual business meeting. All alumni are welcome to attend.

Alumni activities being planned in behalf of students include a School of Nursing-sponsored reception for the Recognition Ceremony.

Communication concerning the implications of recent bylaws revisions has begun between the executive board and members of the Saint Philip Nursing Alumni Association. Communication is also occurring among representatives of the nursing alumni, the School of Nursing, the VCU Alumni Activities Office, and nursing students. Through these activities progress is being made toward a more active and responsive alumni association.

Thank you for the many contributions to the VCU Annual Fund; these gifts indicate your interest in the alumni association and the School of Nursing. Many alumni continue to have questions concerning the procedure for joining the Nursing Alumni Association. The following explanation attempts to answer some of these questions.

Graduates of all nursing programs of the Medical College of Virginia, graduates of the Saint Philip School of Nursing, and graduates of the RPI nursing program are eligible for active membership in the Nursing Alumni Association.

Eligible persons can become active members by making a contribution (any amount) to the VCU Annual Fund. (No dues are collected.) This contribution may be directed to the Nursing Alumni Association, the School of Nursing, the Dean's Discretionary Fund, the MCV Alumni Association, or any other special purpose. Contributions can also be given directly to VCU where the money will be used for programs within the university. Membership in the MCV Alumni Association is possible through a \$15 contribution to the VCU Annual Fund, which is specified for the MCV Alumni Association. If you have more questions, please contact any officer or director of the Nursing Alumni Association.

I hope to see you all at the annual meeting on June 7, 1975.

Ellen C. Manson '67
President

Whatever happened to...

1920s

Harry Lyons (dentistry '23), special assistant for development at VCU, has received the first fifty-year service pin awarded by the university. Dr. Lyons served as dean of the School of Dentistry for more than nineteen years. He also is one of three men to have served as president of the nation's three major dental organizations: the American Dental Association, the American Association of Dental Schools, and the American College of Dentists.

1930s

Jacquelin Warner Warren (master of social work '38) has been appointed executive director of the Catholic Home Bureau, an adoption agency and counseling center for unwed mothers and mothers-to-be in the Tidewater, Virginia, area. She is a member of the American Academy of Certified Social Workers.

1940s

For her time and service to the handicapped and needy of Staunton, Virginia, **Florence E. Clemens** (occupational therapy '46) recently was selected "Volunteer of the Week" by the Staunton Newspapers. Miss Clemens retired in 1973 from Western State Hospital, where she was director of occupational therapy.

A. H. Robins Company, a Richmond-based pharmaceutical firm, has promoted **Jack Freund** (medicine '46) to senior vice-president. Freund will continue to be responsible for the company's research and development activities.

1950s

An ophthalmologist from Hagerstown, Maryland, **William W. Beckner, Jr.** (medicine '50), will join Virginia's Rockbridge County area staff of doctors in the near future.

Reynolds Metals Company in Richmond has named **Barbara A. Kelley** (business '50) headquarters staff personnel assistant. Miss Kelley, who joined Reynolds in 1960, will be responsible for coordinating both the company's affirmative action and equal opportunity employment programs for headquarters personnel.

William R. Johnson (interior design '51) has been named manager of the Richmond area stores of Miller & Rhoads. Johnson has been with the company for twenty-four years.

Richard N. Carlyon (painting '53, master of fine arts '63) recently conducted a slide presentation and lecture on contemporary art for the Waynesboro Chapter of the Virginia Museum. Carlyon is an assistant professor in the department of painting and printmaking at VCU.

Reubin B. Young (pharmacy '53, medicine '57), director of pediatric endocrinology at MCV, recently spoke to the Richmond Dietetics Association. His topic was juvenile diabetes.

Dorman L. Hartley (retailing '56) has been made a vice-president for the Miller & Rhoads division of Garfinckel, Brooks Brothers, Miller & Rhoads. Hartley will be responsible for directing the activities of all the company's stores in Virginia and North Carolina. He has been with Miller & Rhoads since 1953.

Robert L. Hill (music education '56), an adjustor for Underwriters Adjusting Company, has been transferred to the company's Savannah, Georgia, office. His wife is the former **Kathryn Cupp** (music education '52).

Thomas E. Monahan (journalism '56) has been appointed assistant regional administrator at the Philadelphia branch office of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Monahan has been with the commission since 1963, after receiving his J.D. degree from George Washington University. Monahan lives in Moorestown, New Jersey.

W. Kenneth Blaylock (medicine '58), professor and chairman of the department of dermatology at MCV, recently spoke on the subject "Light and Psoralen for Psoriasis" at a meeting of the Virginia Division of the National Psoriasis Foundation.

The Radford, Virginia, Chamber of Commerce recently held its annual dinner meeting with **Charles A. Wilson** (distributive education '58, master of science, rehabilitation counseling '67) as its featured speaker. Wilson currently is conducting a lecture and seminar tour in Virginia and surrounding states. Wilson's career has included extensive work in counseling, education, and various personnel management positions.

A Richmond television variety show, "Showcase," has been originated by **Jess J. Duboy** (dramatic art '59). Duboy is also the host for the hour-long program seen once a month which features local talent. The producer and talent agent for the show is Duboy's wife, **Betty Mathews Duboy** (dramatic art '60).

William E. Schrier (retailing '59) has received a master's degree in secondary education from the University of Alaska. Schrier resides in Soldotna, Alaska.

1960s

John D. Bower (medicine '61) has been named Mississippi's "Physician of the Year." Dr. Bower is associate professor of medicine at the University of Mississippi's medical center in Jackson.

Thomas E. Butt (dentistry '61) has become the first representative from Southwest Virginia to serve on the state's Urban Assistance Incentive Advisory Committee, which reviews federally funded projects for Virginia. Butt has practiced dentistry in Wytheville, Virginia, since 1964.

Harry B. Grymes (business administration '61) has been elected president of Virginia Capital Bank. Grymes also attended Stonier Graduate School of Banking.

J. Richard Garnett (business '62) has been named to the secondary committee of the Virginia Commission of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. Garnett has been principal of James Monroe High School in Fredericksburg, Virginia, since 1970.

Richard E. Hardy (master of science, rehabilitation counseling '62), chairman of the department of rehabilitation counseling at VCU, recently addressed the International Congress on Drug Abuse and Alcoholism in Bangkok, Thailand. The topic discussed was "Types of Drug Abusers and Specific Abuse Characteristics."

Herbert W. Appel, Jr. (psychology '64) recently represented VCU at the inauguration of John Grove Barker as the seventh president of Midwestern University in Wichita Falls, Texas.

G. Walter Jessup (music '64, master of music '67) has been promoted to assistant to the director of training for Pilot Life Insurance Company in Greensboro, North Carolina. Jessup continues to be active in church music on a part-time basis.

Ronald A. Reynolds (recreation '64), recreation director for Campbell County, Virginia, has won an award presented annually by the Virginia Recreation and Parks Society for his development of a recreation program in Campbell County. Reynolds also holds a master's degree in recreation from Indiana University and has worked with the Baltimore County (Maryland) Recreation Department.

George R. Sharwell (master of social work '64) had an article published in a recent issue of *The Grantsman Journal*. Sharwell is an associate professor in the College of Social Work at the University of South Carolina.

Sherwood G. Covill (business administration '65, master of hospital administration '67) has been promoted to administrator of Pascack Valley Hospital in Westwood, New Jersey.

Wallace M. Saval (history '66), assistant principal at Thomas H. Henderson Middle School in Richmond, is studying toward a doctoral degree in education supervision at the College of William and Mary. Saval also teaches a course in government at J. Sargeant Reynolds Community College in Richmond. He earned a master's in history from Virginia State College.

Michael H. Boblitz (occupational therapy '67) has been named coordinator of the Transportation Evaluation and Training Center at Moss Rehabilitation Hospital in Philadelphia. Before joining Moss, Boblitz was chief occupational therapist at Cardinal Hill Hospital, Lexington, Kentucky, and the Albert B. Chandler Medical Center at the University of Kentucky.

Gene T. Carter (interior design '67) has been named sales representative for the Wellworth Decor division of Wellworth Quikcleaners. Wellworth Decor handles residential and commercial interior consultation and decorating services. The company's main plant is in Newport News, Virginia.

Mary O. Lindamood (nursing '67) has been appointed by the MCV Hospital Department of Nursing Services as clinical director for the emergency rooms and the critical care units.

Joyce E. Miller (nursing '67, master of science in nursing '73) has been named assistant professor in maternal-newborn nursing at Old Dominion University in Norfolk, Virginia. Miller formally was an assistant professor of nursing at Radford College, Radford, Virginia.

Clark Air Force Base, Philippines, is the new assignment of Staff Sergeant **Calvin R. Evans** (electrical technology '68). Sergeant Evans, an aircraft maintenance technician, was assigned to Clark from Rickenbacker Air Force Base, Ohio. He will be working with the 374th Maintenance Squadron.

The new president of the Roanoke Area Hospital Council for 1975 is **Archer R. Rose** (master of hospital administration '68). Rose, administrator of Emmett Memorial Hospital in Clifton Forge, Virginia, is a member of the American College of Hospital Administrators, the Virginia Hospital Association, and the American Hospital Association.

William A. Sheeley (English '68) has been appointed to the administrative staff of the St. Mary's County (Maryland) School Board. Sheeley's duties will include creating and implementing a resource program for attitudinally disadvantaged students in the county's middle schools.

The new art director of the *American Family Physicians* magazine is **H. Marshall Wagoner** (communication arts/design '68). The magazine is published in Kansas City, Missouri, by the American Academy of Family Physicians, which is the nation's second largest medical association. Wagoner was formerly head of the lettering and typography department at Hallmark and art director for the *K. C. Magazine* in Kansas City.

Thomas A. Flax (pharmacy '69) is now employed as the consultant pharmacist for Tidewater Pharmacy in Virginia Beach, Virginia, which provides pharmaceutical services for the Norfolk-Virginia Beach area. His wife is the former **Jane Bray** (nursing '68).

Elizabeth F. LeSueur (art history '69) has accepted the position of registrar for the Department of Collections for Colonial Williamsburg. For the past six years, Miss LeSueur has been loans registrar and exhibitions specialist at the Virginia Museum in Richmond.

Paintings and drawings created by **Charles R. Roques** (painting/printmaking '69) recently were shown in the Richard Bland College Library. Roques also had another one-artist show in the Anderson Gallery on the VCU campus, where he is presently teaching photography.

Connecticut General Life Insurance Company has appointed **Emil Smigo, Jr.** (business management '69) to assistant manager of their Richmond agency. Smigo joined the company as a management trainee in 1969.

Southern Bankshares, a bank holding company, has elected **F. Dixon Whitworth, Jr.** (master of science, business administration '69) to vice-president and secretary. Whitworth joined Southern Bankshares last year as secretary of the corporation. Whitworth is also a graduate of the T. C. Williams School of Law.

Gertine Frazier Wiedemer (business management '69) is personnel officer for the Virginia District Courts System. Mrs. Wiedemer is married to **Robert P. Wiedemer** (accounting '70, master of science, business '73).

1970s

Esther Leiper Estabrooks (English '70) lives in Cookeville, Tennessee, where she has been poet-in-residence in the Putnam County Schools. She edits the magazine *Homespun*, and she recently published a new volume of poetry, *Christmas Colt*. She is listed in the *International Who's Who in Poetry*.

A VCU graduate student, **Karen Turner Dale** (painting/printmaking '71), recently had a painting exhibition in VCU's Anderson Gallery.

Frank B. Lotts (history '71) is on the operations research team at the Defense General Supply Center in Richmond. Prior to his present position, he was with the Defense Supply Agency Headquarters in Alexandria, Virginia.

Anthony J. Puccinelli (accounting '71) has been promoted to controller and secretary-treasurer of Titmus Optical of Petersburg, Virginia. Puccinelli joined the firm in 1971.

Harold W. Sell, Jr. (business administration '71), a first lieutenant in the Air Force, has received the Air Medal at Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana. Lieutenant Sell, a navigator who now serves with a unit of the Strategic Air Command at Barksdale, was cited for extraordinary aerial achievement during a mission in Southeast Asia.

The Virginia Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control has promoted **Marvin A. Sniegon** (accounting '71) to assistant director of the Division of Accounts and Stock Control. Sniegon has served as an accountant with the department since last year.

James R. Busch (medicine '72), a pediatrician from Richmond, will join the Rockbridge County area of Virginia staff of doctors in the near future. Busch will complete his residency at MCV this year.

Kevin R. Dunne (management '72) is a staff assistant in real estate and contracts for Virginia's Division of Motor Vehicles. Dunne has been with the Division of Motor Vehicles since 1972.

Susan J. Francisco (journalism '72) was a recipient of the master of arts degree in the School of Liberal Arts and Science during the February commencement at Rider College in Trenton, New Jersey. Miss Francisco currently is assistant to the president at Essex Community College in Baltimore County, Maryland.

Richard P. Gilmore (social welfare '72, master of science, rehabilitation counseling '73) has been named coordinator of a new project to mobilize community resources for older blind and visually handicapped persons. The project, initiated by the Virginia Commission for the Visually Handicapped, is a pilot study for the entire nation and will be carried out in the city of Richmond and surrounding counties.

Carrie L. Hunter (master of social work '72) recently presented a program on Africa at St. John's United Methodist Church in Staunton, Virginia. Last year Ms. Hunter spent six weeks in Africa on an American Baptist Convention mission involvement tour. Ms. Hunter is in her final year at Virginia Union School of Theology.

Floyd L. Lane, Jr. (business administration '72) has been appointed senior assistant bank examiner with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation in Richmond.

The new assistant professor of drama, speech, and English at Bridgewater College, Bridgewater, Virginia, is **Ralph MacPhail, Jr.** (master of fine art, dramatic art '72). MacPhail recently published a small booklet, *Additional Adventures of Messrs. Box and Cox*, an expansion of his master's thesis.

The winning films from the Ann Arbor Film Festival recently were shown at VCU. Included in the winning films was "Red Ball Express" by Richmond animator **Steve Segal** (communication arts/design '72). Segal is the only Virginia artist whose film was in the winning selections of the festival. The three-minute film included more than 4,000 drawings. Segal is also a three-time winner in the Cannes Amateur Film Festival.

The Petersburg, Virginia, *Progress-Index* has appointed **A. Gary Sullivan** (journalism '72) to assistant managing editor. Sullivan joined the newspaper staff in 1973; his new duties include editing the editorial page.

Paul F. Wheeler, Jr. (pharmacy '72) has been elected president of the Medical College of Virginia Student Council for the 1975-76 academic year. Wheeler is currently vice-president of the council and served as secretary last year. As president of the Student Council, Wheeler heads the governing body for students in all six schools and five certificate programs on the MCV campus. He is a student in the School of Dentistry, Class of 1976. Wheeler's wife, the former **Beverley Morgan** (pharmacy '72), is a pharmacist in Virginia's largest pharmacy at the MCV hospitals.

G. Preston Burns, Jr. (dentistry '73) has taken over a dental practice in Fredericksburg, Virginia. Burns, a native of Fredericksburg, spent eighteen months as chief dental officer with the Public Health Service in Texas.

The new director of development for Bridgewater College, Bridgewater, Virginia, is **Brydon M. DeWitt** (master of fine arts, dramatic art and speech '73). DeWitt had been director of annual giving and alumni relations at Bridgewater since 1972. He also has taught high school and has been director of student activities at VCU.

Carolyn Click (mass communications '74) has been named director of public information at Union Theological Seminary in Richmond. She will be in charge of editing the seminary's *Bulletin* and will work with the press.

Linda J. Coleman (master of science, business '74) is working for Equitable Trust Bank in Baltimore, Maryland, as a customer support representative to correspondent banks using computer accounting services.

A former Richmond bank auditor, **Joseph W. Davis** (accounting '74), has been appointed director of accounts for Virginia's Augusta County.

Douglas S. Higgins III (painting/printmaking '74) was invited to show two of his paintings at an exhibition at the J. M. Yeatts Gallery in Roanoke, Virginia. The show was the first major invitational exhibition in Southwest Virginia.

Chris A. Luppold (accounting '74) recently passed the uniform certified public accountant examination given by the Virginia State Board of Accountancy. Luppold now resides in Shillington, Pennsylvania.

Albert M. Marcus (administration of justice and public safety '74) will graduate in July from the Baltimore, Maryland, Police Academy.

Paul J. Murman (accounting '74) recently passed the uniform certified public accountant examination given

by the Virginia State Board of Accountancy. Murman is associated with the accounting firm of Mitchell Wiggins and Company in Petersburg, Virginia.

Janet E. Rowell (communication arts/design '74) has been named art director for Bill Poff Associates, an advertising agency in Christiansburg, Virginia. Rowell has free-lanced for several businesses in and around Richmond and has put together several educational slide presentations for the Richmond Public Schools.

Wilson B. Sprenkle (medicine '74) will establish a practice in New Castle, Virginia, at the Craig Medical Center in July. Sprenkle currently is completing his internship in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

John B. Toms III (master of science, rehabilitation counseling '74) is employed as a counselor for the Virginia Department of Vocational Rehabilitation.

Susan L. Bracey (history '75) has been named Mecklenburg County Historian. Miss Bracey's duties will include compiling and writing a book on the history of Mecklenburg County.

1975 Alumni Travel Program



Copenhagen

June 22-30, 1975

The fairy-tale land of Hans Christian Andersen is yours on this eight-day visit to Denmark's capital city. See the famed "Little Mermaid" statue overlooking the harbor and stroll through beautiful Tivoli Gardens located in the heart of Copenhagen. Tour the charming countryside dotted with royal castles, thatched cottages, and rose-walled houses. And if there is more of Scandinavia that you want to see, Oslo and Stockholm are just short hops away.



Bavarian Holiday

September 15-23, 1975

Your home for the week will be a comfortable inn in the Alps in the small Bavarian village of Inzell, not far from Munich and Salzburg. You'll have the free use of a rental car with unlimited mileage to explore the magnificent scenery in nearby Austria, Italy, and Switzerland. And you'll have the chance to enjoy the region's famous fall festival, Oktoberfest.

VCU alumni have their choice of four exciting tours during 1975. Copenhagen, Rome, Bavaria, and Paris are only a few, short hours away after your departure from Washington's Dulles Airport.

Rome

August 15-23, 1975

During your Rome adventure, you'll stay within walking distance of the lovely Borghese Gardens and the renowned Via Veneto. Of course, you'll want to see the splendors of ancient Rome: the Forum, the Coliseum, and the Pantheon. The Vatican Museum and Michelangelo's inspiring Sistine Chapel are sites you'll remember for a lifetime. Optional tours to Florence and Pompeii are also available.



Paris

November 10-18, 1975

Paris . . . truly the most magnificent city in the world. You can walk the Champs Elysees, see the Arc de Triomphe, lose yourself in the Louvre, climb the Eiffel Tower, explore the palace at Versailles. Paris . . . yours to experience for seven days.



For more information about these tours, please contact the VCU Alumni Activities Office, Virginia Commonwealth University, 828 West Franklin Street, Richmond, Virginia 23284. Telephone: (804) 770-7124.

VCU DIPLOMAS

If you graduated from Richmond Professional Institute prior to 1969, you can get a confirmation diploma from Virginia Commonwealth University. The fee is \$10. Please contact the Alumni Activities Office for more information and an application form. The confirmation diploma is available only to those who earned a degree and not a certificate.

CLASS RINGS

If you missed getting a class ring while you were in college, you now can order a ring with your year of graduation on it. Rings are available in a wide variety of styles for both men and women. For more information and an order kit (please specify man's or woman's), contact the Alumni Activities Office, Virginia Commonwealth University, 828 West Franklin Street, Richmond, Virginia 23284. Telephone: (804) 770-7124.



Virginia Commonwealth University
Alumni Activities/Office of Development
828 West Franklin Street
Richmond, Virginia 23284

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